SVESHNIKOVA, M.A.; KUDRINA, Ye.S.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.

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(ACTINOMYCES)
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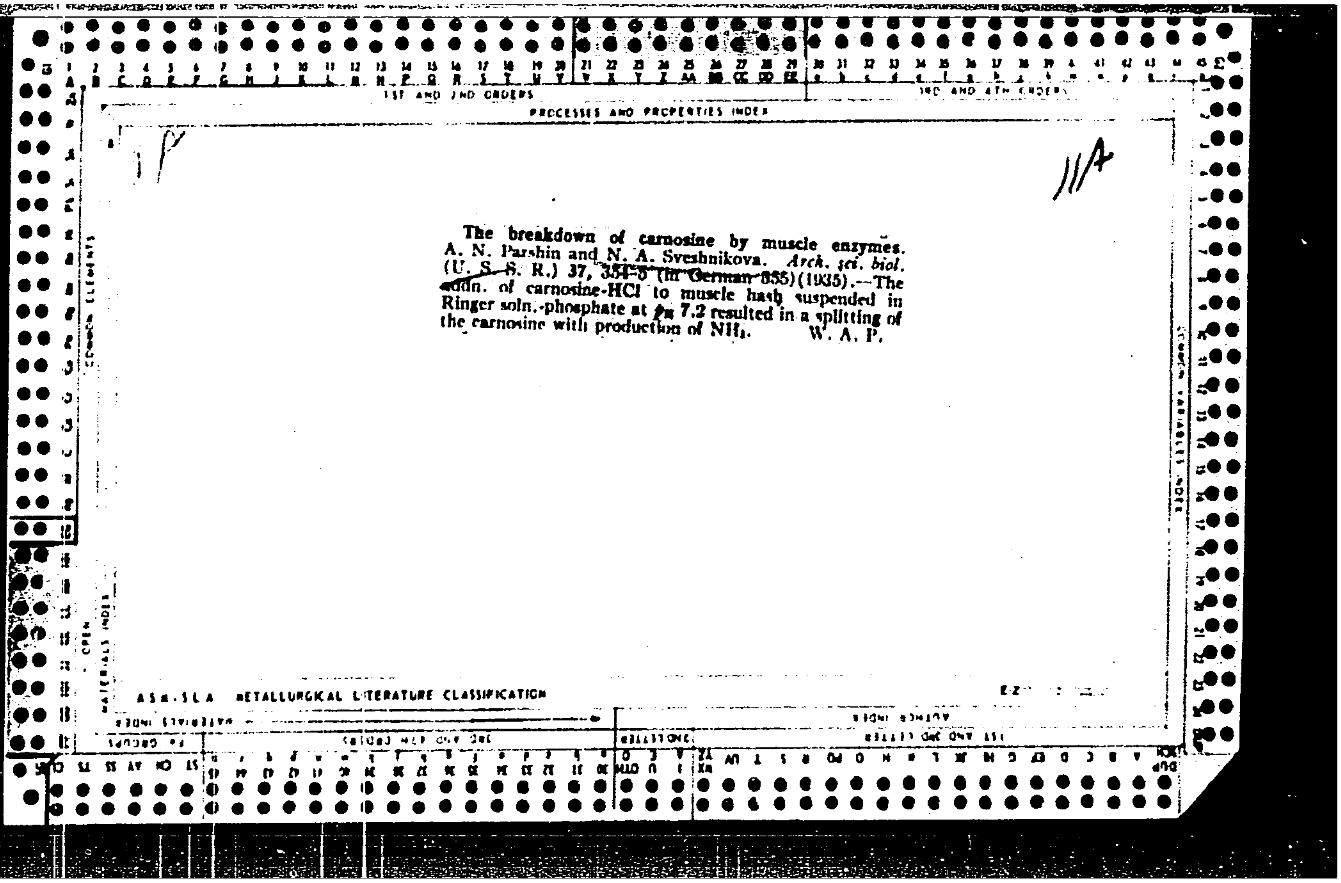
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
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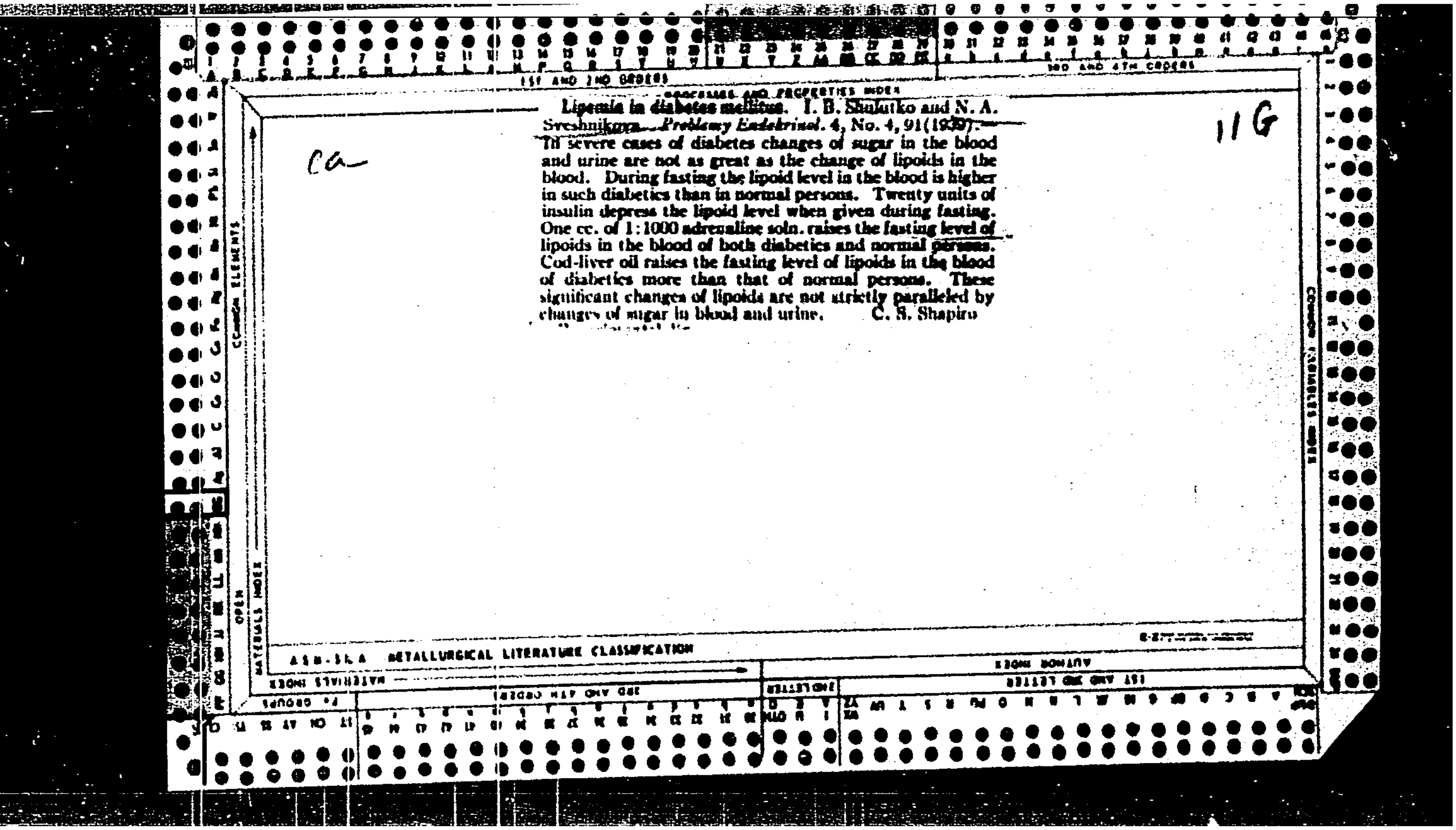

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(ACETOPHENETIDIN, effects,
  on blood sugar, role of epinephrine (Rus))
(EPINEPHRINE, physiology,
  in blood sugar changes induced by acetophenetidin (Rus))
(BLOOD SUGAR, physiology,
  eff. of acetophenetidin, role of epinephrine in responses (Rus))

SVESHNIKOVA, N.A.

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(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
eff. of inhib. on blood sugar (Rus))
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eff. of CNS inhib (Rus))

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"Attempt of Using Dithiocarbamic Acid Derivatives in Fighting Nematodes Which Function as Plant Parasites," N. M. Sveshnikova, Cen Lab on the Quarantine of Agr Plants, Min of Agr USSR

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Heterodera marioni (Cornu) [I], Heterodera rostochiensis Woll [II], and Anguina tritici (Steinbuch) [III] cause considerable damage to various crops. The methyl ester of dimethyl-

215T12

dithiocarbamic acid, used in the form of a dust on a caolin carrier, was found effective against gall [I], potato [II], and wheat nematodes [III] Other esters of this acid also proved to be effective.

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1. Moskovskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy.
(Nematoda) (Plants, Protection of)

SVESHNIKOVA, N.M.

Nematode diseases in ornamental plants. Biul. Glav. bot. sada
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1. Moskovskaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity
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SVESHNIKOVA, N.M.

Method for disinfecting garlic of nematodes. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.7:34-35 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:1)

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SVESHNIKOVA, N.M., kand.biolog.nauk

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1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

SVESHNIKOVA, I., kand.biolog.nauk

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SVESHNIKOVA, N.P.

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"Two types of leptospirosis foci in the Checheno-Ingush ASSR." p. 149

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Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMS USSR/Moscow
and Republic Sanatary-Epidemiological Station of the Checheno-Ingush ASSR

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TERSKIKH, V. I.

"Leptospirosis foci on filtration fields." p. 163

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Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMS USSR/Moscow

and the Moscow Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station

CHERNUKHA, Yu.G.; KOKOVIN, I.L.; SVESHNIKOVA, N.P.

Method and technic of detecting transmission of leptospirosis in small mammals. Lab. delo [7] no.4:34-37 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleu AMN SSSR.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS) (ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

TERSKIKH, V.I.; SVESHNIKOVA, N.P.; KOKOVIN, I.L.

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1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

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SVESHNIKOVA, O.S. [Svieshnikova, O.S.], dotsent

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(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY)) (ANEMIA)
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SVESHNIKOVA, O.S. [Svieshnikova, O.S.]; LEONTOVICH, N.A. [Leontovych, N.A.]

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1. Klinika dityachikh khvorob (zav. - prof. R.Yu.Kol'ner) likuval'nogo fakul'tetu Kiivs'kogo ordena Trudovogo Chervonogo Prapora medichnogo institutu im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya (direktor - dotsent V.D.Bratus') na bazi dityachnogo viddilennya Kiivs'koi zaliznichnoi likarni No.1 (nachal'nik - Z.Z.Bakhanovich).
(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY)) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

SVESHNIKOVA, O.S., dotsent

Methods of obtaining thrombocytes. Vrach. delo no.6:43-44
Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Klinika pediatrii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof.
R.Yu. Kol'ner) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i detskoye
otdeleniye Kiyevskoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy No.1.
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

SVESHNIKOVA, V.A.

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1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.

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SVESHNIKOVA, V. A.

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William Fuller Brown, Jr., USA

SVESHNIKOVA, V.I., inzh.; RAKOVSKIY, V.S., doktor tekhn.nauk

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[Root systems of Pamir plants] Kornevye sistemy rastenii Pamira. Stalinabad, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR, 1952. 120 p. (Akademiia nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR, Stalinabad, Trudy, vol. 4). (MLRA 9:11)
(Pamirs--Botany--Ecology) (Roots (Botany))

SVESHNIKOVA, Valentina Mikhaylovna; BREGETOVA, L.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; VINOGRADSKAYA, S.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; FROLOV, P.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Osmotic pressure in Alpine plants] Osmoticheskoe davlenie u vysokogornykh rastenii. Stalinabad, Izd-vo Akademii nauk tadzhikskoi SSR. 1956. 54 p. (Trudy, vol. 45) (MLRA 10:4)
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SVESHNIKOVA, V.M.

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1.Pamirskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Botanicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Pamirs--Plants--Frost resistance) (Plants--Absorption of water)

YEVSENKO, L.L.; SVESHNIKOVA, V.M.

Attachment for milling key grooves in the hubs of cutter heads and drive shafts of suction dredges. Rats. predl. no.47:10-12 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Stalingradskaya kontora tresta "Gidromekhanizatsiya."
(Milling machinery—Attachments) (Dredging machinery)

SVESHNIKOVA, V.M.

Some ecologic and physiologic characteristics of feather grasses as dominant species in the steppe phytocoenoses. Probl. bot. 6: 388-398 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Kazakhstan—Feather grass—Water requirements)

SVESHNIKOVA, V. M.

Nature of water balance in plants of desert-steppe communities. (MIRA 16:4)
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1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V. L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Kazakhstan—Plants—Water requirements)

VASILEVSKAYA, V.K.; ZALENSKIY, O.V.; PETROV, M.P.; SVESHNIKOVA, V.M.

In memory of Susanna Il'inichna Kokina (1894-1960). Bot. zhur. 48 no.4:599-600 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
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SVESHNIKOVA, V.M.

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ORG: none

TITLE: Basic characteristics of the water systems of Pamir desert plants

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye botanicheskoye obshchestvo. Problemy botaniki, v. 7, 1965. Voprosy biologii i fiziologii rasteniy v usloviyakh vysokogoriy (Problems of biology and physiology of plants at high altitudes), 192-204

TOPIC TAGS: plant ecology, climatic influence, high temperature effect, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: The present study represents a literature survey of the transpiration characteristics of various high altitude desert plants growing in the Pamirs. Viability of such plants largely depends on their ability to change the course and intensity of physiological processes, particularly transpiration during the day. Only a few plant species are capable of adapting to desert conditions and adjusting their water systems. Water systems of Pamir desert plants are more similar to those of plants growing in plains than to those of Alpine plants as

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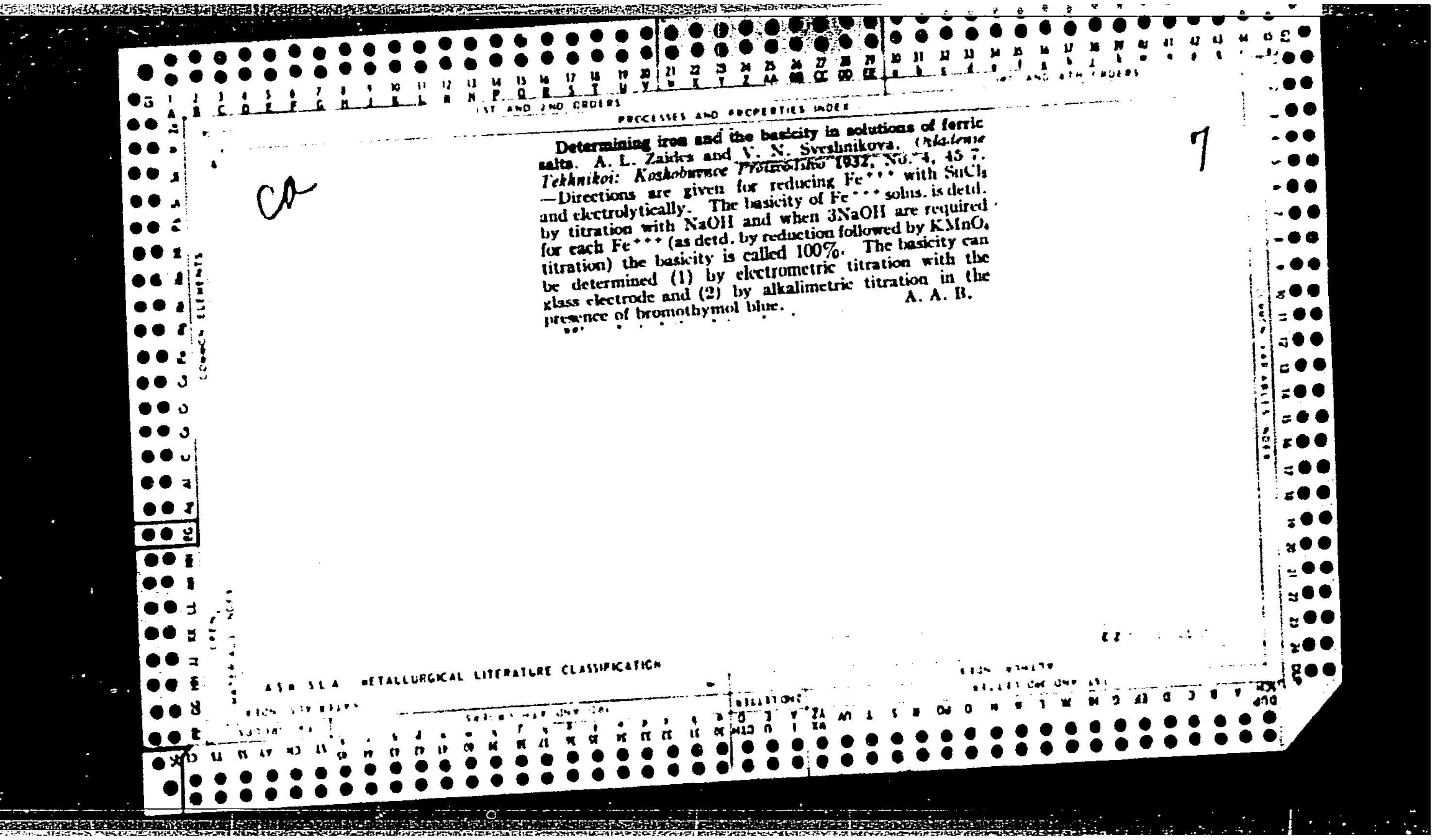


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

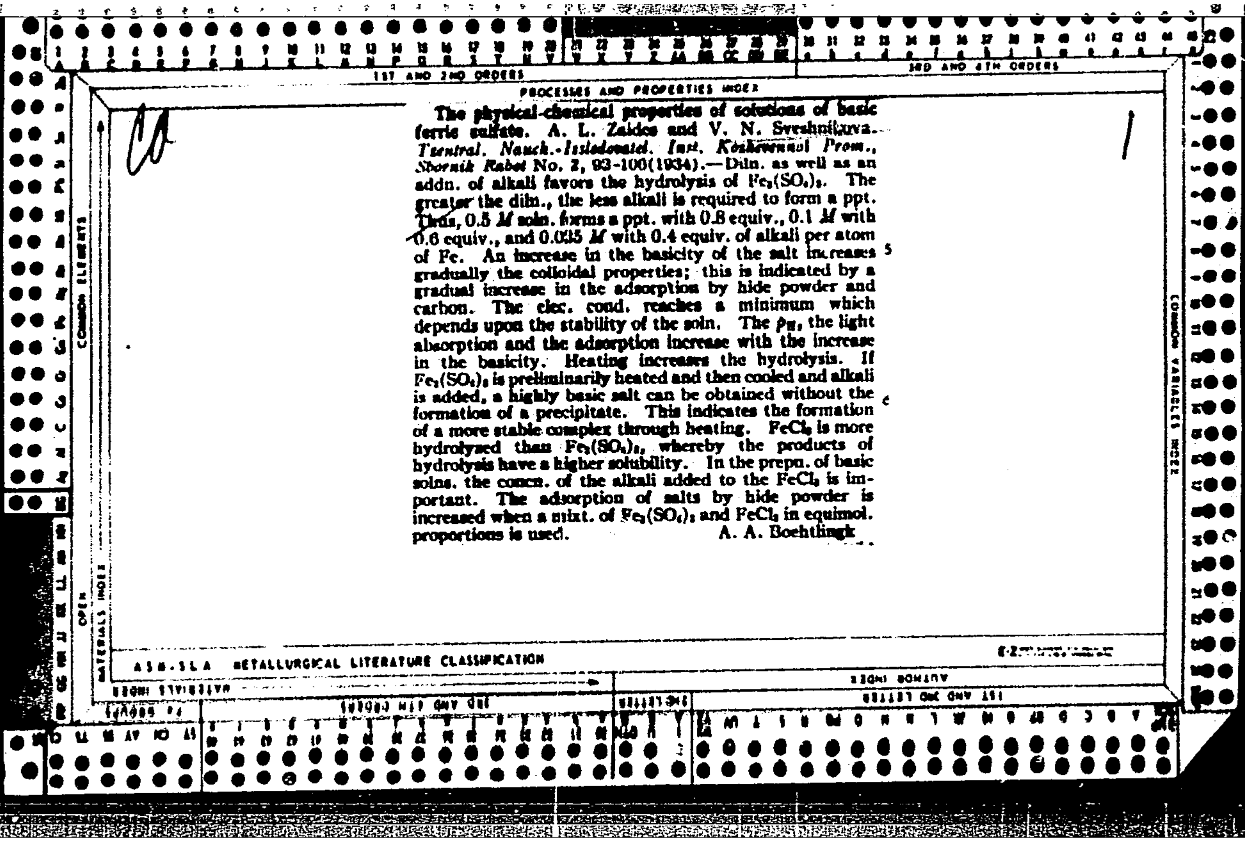
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

Determining iron and the basicity in solutions of ferric salts. A. L. Zaides and V. N. Sveshnikova. *Ovladenie Tekhnikoi: Kozhevennoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 4, 45-7.—Directions are given for reducing Fe+++ with $SnCl_2$ and electrolytically. The basicity of Fe+++ solns. is detd. by titration with NaOH and when 3NaOH are required for each Fe+++ (as detd. by reduction followed by $KMnO_4$ titration) the basicity is called 100%. The basicity can be determined (1) by electrometric titration with the glass electrode and (2) by alkalimetric titration in the presence of bromothymol blue. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

1

The physical-chemical properties of solutions of basic ferric sulfate. A. L. Zaides and V. N. Sveshnikova. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 2, 93-100(1934).—Diln. as well as an addn. of alkali favors the hydrolysis of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. The greater the diln., the less alkali is required to form a ppt. Thus, 0.5 *M* soln. forms a ppt. with 0.8 equiv., 0.1 *M* with 0.6 equiv., and 0.035 *M* with 0.4 equiv. of alkali per atom of Fe. An increase in the basicity of the salt increases 5 gradually the colloidal properties; this is indicated by a gradual increase in the adsorption by hide powder and carbon. The elec. cond. reaches a minimum which depends upon the stability of the soln. The p_H, the light absorption and the adsorption increase with the increase in the basicity. Heating increases the hydrolysis. If $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ is preliminarily heated and then cooled and alkali is added, a highly basic salt can be obtained without the formation of a precipitate. This indicates the formation of a more stable complex through heating. $FeCl_3$ is more hydrolyzed than $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, whereby the products of hydrolysis have a higher solubility. In the prepn. of basic solns. the concn. of the alkali added to the $FeCl_3$ is important. The adsorption of salts by hide powder is increased when a mixt. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ and $FeCl_3$ in equimol. proportions is used.

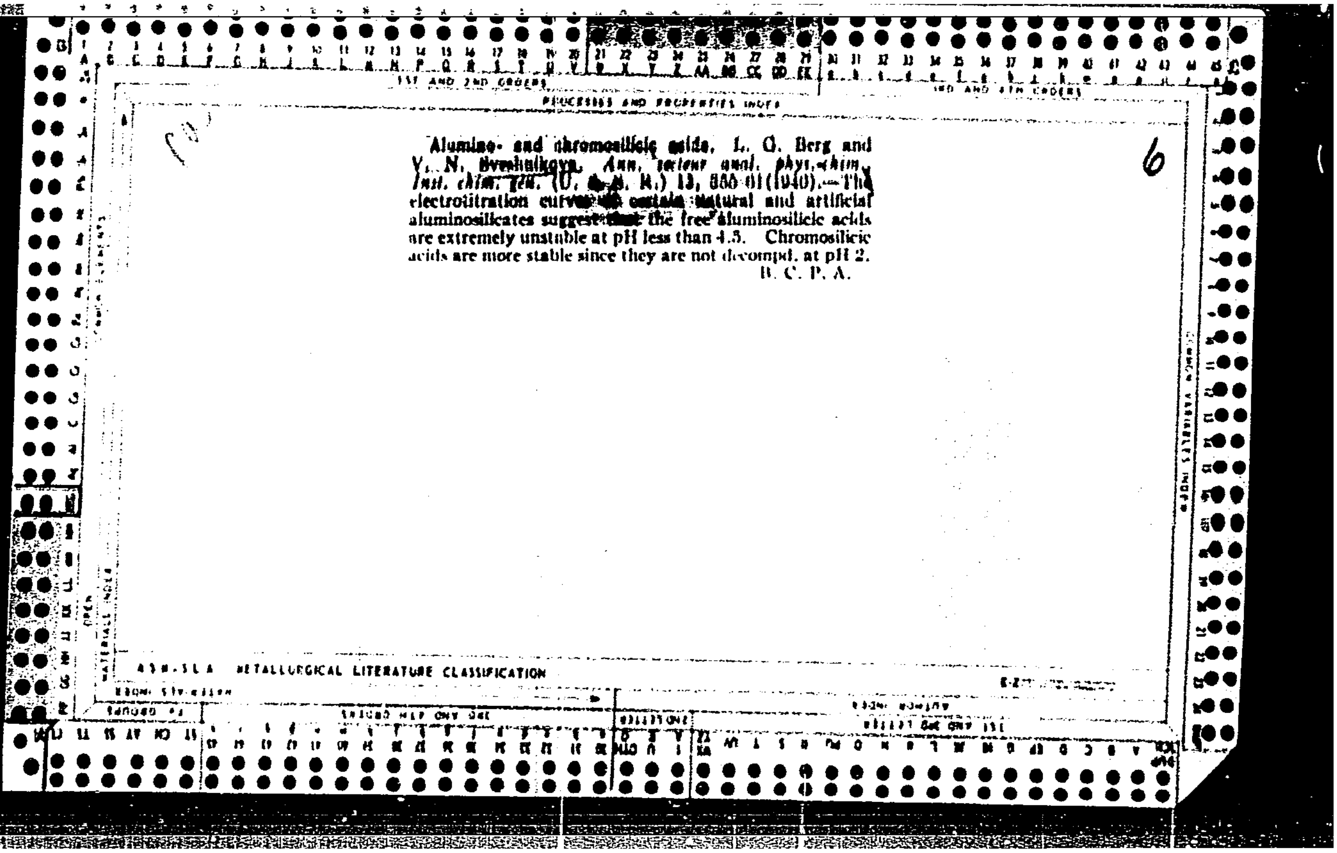
A. A. Boehtlingk

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

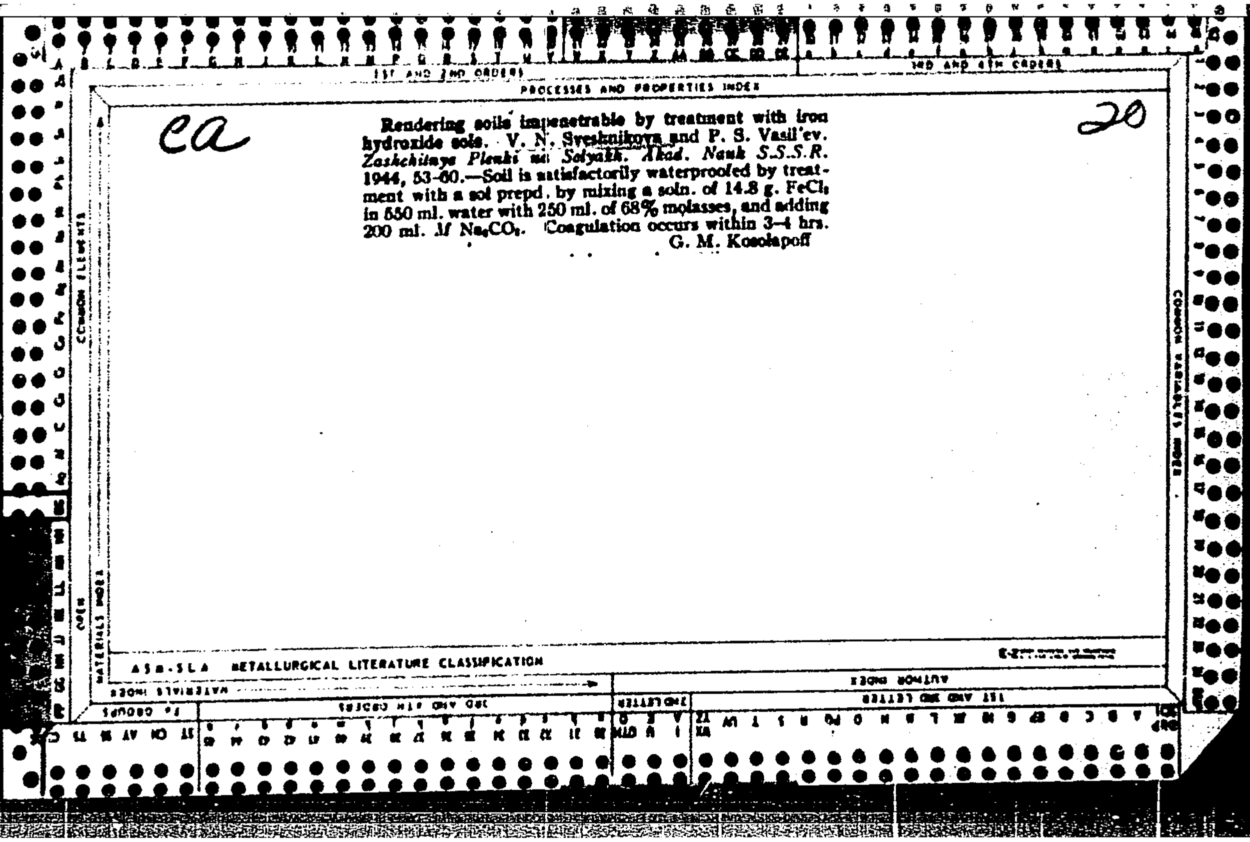
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

6

Alumino- and chromosilicic acids. L. G. Berg and V. N. Sveshnikova. *Ann. secteur anal. phys.-chim., Inst. chim. gén.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 886-91(1940).—The electrotitration curves of certain natural and artificial aluminosilicates suggest that the free aluminosilicic acids are extremely unstable at pH less than 4.5. Chromosilicic acids are more stable since they are not decompd. at pH 2.

B. C. P. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

20

Rendering soils impenetrable by treatment with iron hydroxide sols. V. N. Sveshnikova and P. S. Vasil'ev. *Zashchitnye Plenki na Solyakh. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1944, 53-60.—Soil is satisfactorily waterproofed by treatment with a sol prepd. by mixing a soln. of 14.8 g. FeCl$_3$ in 650 ml. water with 250 ml. of 68% molasses, and adding 200 ml. *M* Na$_2$CO$_3$. Coagulation occurs within 3-4 hrs.

G. M. Kosolapoff

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

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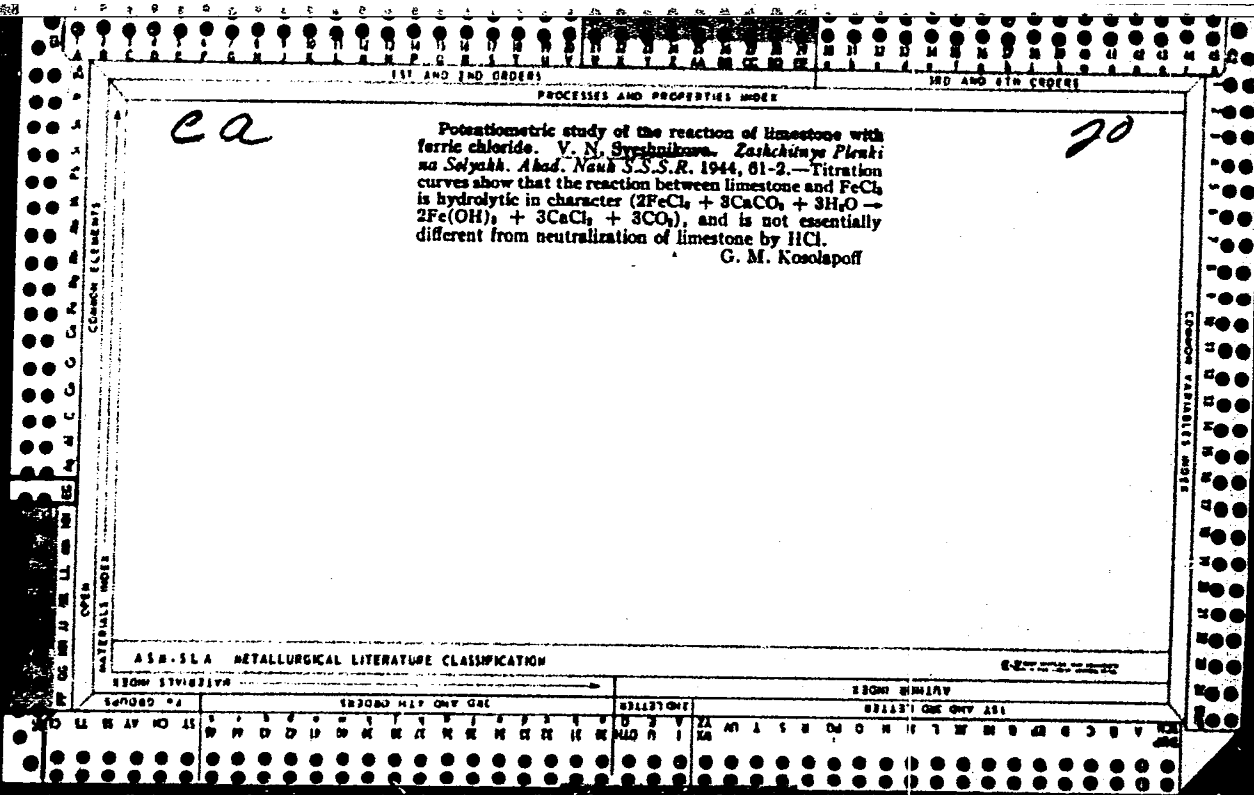
1ST AND 3RD LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

20

Potentiometric study of the reaction of limestone with ferric chloride. V. N. Svyeshnikova. *Zashchitnye Plenki na Selyakh. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1944, 61-2.—Titration curves show that the reaction between limestone and $FeCl_3$ is hydrolytic in character ($2FeCl_3 + 3CaCO_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow 2Fe(OH)_3 + 3CaCl_2 + 3CO_2$), and is not essentially different from neutralization of limestone by HCl.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

20

The products of dehydration of plaster. L. G. Berg and V. N. Sveshnikova. *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Referaty, Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1945, 13.—α-$CaSO_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ forms under pressure above 100° or by boiling $CaSO_4$ in soln. in water; the β modification is obtained by dehydration of $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ between room temp. and 100°. Refractive indexes n_g, n_p: α 1.577, 1.550; β 1.556, 1.550. The α form loses water at 200–210°, β at 170–180°; in the thermogram of the latter, the exothermal effect of transition from sol. to insol. anhydrite is clearly seen. The rate of hydration of α is 3 times slower than that of β; hydration of α gives rise to a new phase with a very low refractive index. N. Thon

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

2

Modifications of calcium sulfate hemihydrate. L. C. Berg and V. N. Sveshnikova (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1940, 19-24.—In addn. to the evidence from the differences of heat and of rate of hydration, not necessarily conclusive (the differences might be due to different dispersities), further proof of existence of 2 modifications of $CaSO_4.0.5H_2O$, α and β, is gained from thermography, crystal optics, and photomicrography. Thermograms of α, prepd. according to van't Hoff (*Z. physik. Chem.* 45, 257 (1903)) or Davis (*C.A.* 1, 2529), show a strong endothermal dehydration effect at 190-210°; β, prepd. according to Kelley (*C.A.* 35, 5381[4]) shows a dehydration effect at 170-80° and a distinct exothermal effect of transition to insol. anhydrite at 320-70°, absent on the α thermogram. Autoclave plaster is essentially α, stucco plaster essentially β. Optical consts. are: for α, n_γ 1.583, n_α 1.550; for β, 1.556 and 1.550. The rate of hydration measured by the heat evolved is about 2-3 times as much for β as for α; with the latter, max. temp. was attained in 7 and in 25 min. at a $H_2O/CaSO_4$ ratio of 8/10 and 6/10, resp., whereas with β the max. was attained in 7 min. at a ratio 8/10. Ordinary stucco plaster attained max. temp. in 12-13 min.; one sample exhibited two temp. max., at 3 and at 45 min., owing, evidently, to hydration in 2 stages, from sol. anhydrite to $CaSO_4.{}^1/_2H_2O$ (α) and from the latter to $CaSO_4.2H_2O$. The products of hydration of α and of β are thermographically different: hydrated β gives the normal thermogram, but the product from α shows 3 endothermal effects, at 100-2°, 130-40°, and 190-200°, the 1st effect occurring suddenly after a considerable superheating ("superheating wave"); this product contains a new phase, not yet elucidated, of very low n.

N. Thon

CA

2

Structural relations between zeolites and natural kaolin and their transformations on heating. V. N Sveshnikova and V. G. Kuznetsov (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R. Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1946, 25-36.—Thermographic and x-ray examns. were made on: (I) cryst. aluminosilicate zeolite, approx. $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$ (Na_2O 19.21, Al_2O_3 29.40, SiO_2 31.56, H_2O 16.75%), (II) amorphous zeolite, approx. $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2.4H_2O$ (14.03, 23.49, 38.90, 23.58), (III) electrodialyzed cryst. aluminosilicate (by electrodialysis of I), approx. 0.1 $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.nH_2O$ (2.7, 32.64, 36.95, 27.71), and (IV) kaolin $H_4Al_2Si_2O_9.H_2O$. Thermography of I shows an endothermal effect of dehydration beginning at 100° and ending at 350° and 2 exothermal effects at 895° and 900°. II and III both give the same endothermal effect 100-350°, max. at 160°, and an exothermal effect around 900°. Kaolin loses H_2O between 380 and 660°, max. at 505°, and has 2 exothermal effects at 900 and at 1200°. Thus, artificial zeolites give up H_2O at a considerably lower temp. than kaolin. On the x-ray diagrams all lines of III are present also in IV, but some weaker lines of IV are absent in III; hence, III and IV are structurally analogous, except that the lattice of III is somewhat larger, possibly owing to formation of solid solns. Both III and IV become amorphous after heating to 800°. Evidently, in both III and IV, not all the H_2O is zeolitic; part of the H_2O is bound so firmly that its elimination results in destruction of the crystal lattice. III heated at 1100° for 2 hrs. and IV heated at the same temp. for 48 hrs. showed similar patterns rather close to sillimanite (but not to mullite). This structure becomes apparent in III after 2 hrs. heating but in IV not before 24 hrs.; 3 hrs. heating at 1100° of IV fails to reveal any lines; after 6 hrs. lines of γ-Al_2O_3 are found, the crystallites reaching sizes of 10^{-6}-10^{-4} cm.; evidently, on further prolonged heating at that temp., γ-Al_2O_3 reacts with SiO_2 to form sillimanite. In III, the same processes occur much faster. No lines were found on diagrams of II, air-dry or heated at 800°, but II heated at 1100°, 3 hrs., showed a diagram almost identical with that of III after the same heat-treatment, except for the absence of some minor lines of III and a somewhat lower intensity. Hence, II heated at 1100° also forms a sillimanitic lattice. I, air-dry, gives a pattern different from both III and IV, and not identical with either thomsonite or natrolite. Dehydration at 800° does not change the pattern; hence, in I the H_2O is bound zeolitically, and its removal does not perturb the lattice. Heating of I to 900° and 1100° gives rise to new lines, not identical with either those of γ-Al_2O_3 or of sillimanite. The origin of these new lines is not yet elucidated. N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.

External components of the fusion diagram of the quaternary reciprocal system NH_4, K || Cl, NO_3, H_2PO_4. A. G. Bergman, V. P. Radishchev, T. N. Nikonova, V. N. Sveshnikova, E. B. Shternina, and M. A. Yatsuk. — Izvest. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshchei i Neorg. Khim., *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 15, 157-90(1947). — Studied were the quaternary systems of the 6 salts. In the system KNO_3-KCl was observed the compd. $KNO_3.KCl$, m. 360° (decomp.). This compd. had a polymorphic transformation at 255°. At the eutectic point 320° it contd. 6 mol. % of KCl and at the transition point 17.4 mol. % KCl. In the system NH_4NO_3-KNO_3 was observed the compd. $2NH_4NO_3.KNO_3$, m. 170°. There were indications of the existence of a compd. richer in KNO_3. The eutectic of the double salt was at 156.7°, at which point it contd. 11.3 mol. % of KNO_3. At the transition point 170.5° it contd. 16.5 mol. % of KNO_3. In the eutectic, 147°, system NH_4NO_3-$NH_4H_2PO_4$ was observed a wide range of $NH_4H_2PO_4$ solid solns. At the eutectic point this system contd. 12.5 mol. % of $NH_4H_2PO_4$. The eutectic of the system KNO_3-KH_2PO_4 was at 244.5° and contd. 29.2 mol. % of KH_2PO_4. In the system KCl-KH_2PO_4, the eutectic point was at 280° when it contd. 5.5 mol. % of KCl. The system NH_4Cl-$NH_4H_2PO_4$ had a eutectic point at 184° when it contd. 13.2 mol. % of NH_4Cl. $NH_4H_2PO_4$ and KH_2PO_4 formed a continuous series of solid solns. The ternary system NH_4NO_3-$NH_4H_2PO_4$-NH_4Cl had a eutectic point at 131.5° when it contd. NH_4NO_3 80.25, $NH_4H_2PO_4$ 5.75, and NH_4Cl 14 mol. %. The eutectic point of the system KNO_3-KH_2PO_4-KCl was at 235° at which point it contd. KNO_3 33.75, KH_2PO_4 58.75, and KCl 7.5 mol. %. Since within this system

CA

2

Solubility isotherms of the systems $CaSO_4$-$CaCl_2$-H_2O at 25° and 55° and of $CaSO_4$-KCl-H_2O at 25°. V. N. Sveshnikova. *Izvest. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshchei i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 17, 345-50(1949).—This is the beginning of a study of natural brines. At 25° the transition of $CaSO_4.2H_2O$ into the hemihydrate and anhydride is apparently possible but practically difficult because of the slowness with which equil. is reached. At 55° this diagram consisted of 3 fields of crystn.: $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, $CaSO_4.0.5H_2O$, and $CaCl_2.2H_2O$. The diagram of $CaSO_4 + 2KCl \rightleftharpoons K_2SO_4 + CaCl_2$ contained at 25° 4 crystn. fields: $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, syngenite, KCl, K_2SO_4, and $CaCl_2.6H_2O$. Of these, $CaSO_4.2H_2O$ occupied almost the entire diagram, whereas $CaCl_2.6H_2O$ occupied a very small area.

M. Hosch

CA

Solubility in the reciprocal system calcium sulfate-potassium chloride-water at 55°. V. N. Sveshnikova (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1952, 44-51.—Expts. continued up to 26 days. Solid phases were detd. crystallooptically. (1) The diagram of the ternary system K_2SO_4–$CaSO_4$–H_2O at 55° consists of 4 branches, corresponding to the solid phases $CaSO_4$ (I), $5CaSO_4.K_2SO_4.H_2O$ (II), $K_2SO_4.CaSO_4.H_2O$ (III), K_2SO_4 (IV). The transition I-II is at K_2SO_4 4.20, $CaSO_4$ 0.120%; II-III at 5.92, 0.095; III-IV at 15.09, 0.007%. The salts II and III dissolve incongruently. By microscopic observations, formation of II from I, and its decompn. into I, go over III. The n values of II are $n_\gamma = 1.568$, $n_\beta = 1.569$, $n_\alpha = 1.556$, and for III, 1.518, 1.517, 1.501. (2) For the ternary system $CaSO_4$–$CaCl_2$–H_2O at 55°, the metastable diagram consists of branches of $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, α-$CaSO_4.{}^1/_2H_2O$, and $CaCl_2.2H_2O$. The soly. of $CaSO_4.2H_2O$ is first depressed by $CaCl_2$, from 0.2 to 0.02% $CaSO_4$, and then rises to 0.1%. The stable diagram consists of branches of $CaSO_4$ and of $CaCl_2.2H_2O$. The solubilities of $CaSO_4$ and of $CaSO_4.2H_2O$ are little different at that temp. (3) The ternary system KCl–$CaCl_2$–H_2O shows 3 branches, KCl (I), $KCl.CaCl_2$ (II), $CaCl_2.2H_2O$ (III), with the transition points I-II, $CaCl_2$ 49.85, KCl 7.79%; II-III, 56.40, 4.46%. The optical consts. of II are $n_\gamma = 1.572$, $n_\alpha = 1.526$. (4) The reciprocal system $CaSO_4$–KCl–H_2O consists of the fields: $CaSO_4$ (I) occupying 96.60% of the total area; $K_2SO_4.5CaSO_4.H_2O$ (II) occupying 0.66% of the total area; $K_2SO_4.CaSO_4.H_2O$ (III), between the fields of I and II; K_2SO_4 (IV), 0.22% of the area, between the fields of III and of KCl (V), 0.50% of the area; the field of V is contiguous to all the fields of the system, forming 4 ternary points; $CaCl_2.2H_2O$ (VI), occupying only 0.03% of the area; $KCl.CaCl_2$ (VII), contiguous to V, I, and VI. Stable points of simultaneous crystn. are: V-IV-III, corresponding to the ion % compn. Cl_2 96.40, SO_4^{--} 3.60, Ca 0.86, K_2 99.14; V-III-II (99.0, 1.0, 2.0, 98.0); V-II-I (99.30, 0.70, 3.3, 96.7); VII-VI-I (99.3, 0.70, 94.3, 5.7); V-VII-I: 7 crystn. fields, 5 points of simultaneous crystn. of 3 phases. (5) Comparison of the soly. diagram at 55° with that at 25° (cf. *C.A.* 45, 4120f) shows that higher temp. is unfavorable to the exchange between $CaSO_4$ and KCl, as the soly. of $K_2SO_4.CaSO_4.H_2O$ increases, and that of $CaSO_4$ decreases. The no. of fields increases at the higher temp. (6) By the mol. vols. of the salts involved in the reaction $CaSO_4 + 2KCl \rightleftharpoons K_2SO_4 + CaCl_2$, high pressure should not favor the exchange. This was confirmed by expts. under a pressure of 20 tons which showed absence of $CaCl_2$. N. Thon

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SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.

Chem Abs V48

1-25-54

Mineralogical Chemistry

②

Solubility of dolomitized limestones in H_2O at 25°C. and 1 atmosphere CO_2. V. N. Sveshnikova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 85, 357-60(1952).—"Primary" dolomite is pptd. from Ca bicarbonate solns. by reaction with $MgCl_2$ or $MgSO_4$; "secondary" dolomite is typical for the replacement of pre-existing calcite in limestone by Mg-salt solns. (Mg metasomatism). The system (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+})-(SO_4^{2-}, $(HCO_3)_2^{2-}$)-H_2O has been studied by Yanateva (*Izvest. fiz.-khim. analiza* 20(1950)). All transitions from pure limestone to pure dolomite occur, as shown by a series of 10 analyses from the Mogutova Mt. and 9 analyses from the Yablonevyĭ ravine. Some anhydrite (not gypsum) is usually admixed. The detns. of solubilities of different carbonate rocks under 1 atm. CO_2 and at 25° required relatively short periods (3 days) to equil. in the $CaCO_3$-rich range, but up to 3 months in the dolomitic concn. range. The results are tabulated in millimoles Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, and CO_3^{2-}/1000 g. H_2O. The equil. diagram shows 3 distinct soly. curves, for $MgCO_3$, calcite, and dolomite, which is congruently sol. ("double salt"). Small contaminations of NaCl and $CaSO_4$ increase the soly. of pure dolomite. The soly. curves for the pure *system* $CaCO_3$-$MgCO_3$-H_2O and for the same salts with addns. of 0.5% and 1.0% NaCl are given. W. Eitel

Sveshnikova, V. N.

Phase composition and solubility of carbonate rocks characteristic for some Volga region deposits. I. N. Lepeshkov, V. N. Sveshnikova, and N. N. Beseeva. *Izvest. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 23, 201-8(1953).—The compn. and soly. of carbonate rocks from 3 locations were subjected to chem. and thermographic analyses and crystallooptic and x-ray examn. M. Hosch

54-55

SVESHNIKOVA, V. N.

The reaction of [illegible] acid [illegible]

SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.

SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.; DANILOVA, Ye.P.

Interaction of silicon dioxide with phosphoric acid. Zhur.neorg. khim. 2 no.4:928-932 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

[redacted]

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Silica) (Phosphoric acid)

SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.

Solubility in the ternary system Al_2O_3 - P_2O_5 - H_2O. Zhur.neorg. khim. 5 no.2:477-480 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Alumina) (Phosphorus oxide)

SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.; GINZBURG, V.L.

Study of the ternary system consisting of cerium phosphate - phosphoric acid - water at 70°C. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.5: 1169-1173 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cerium phosphate) (Phosphoric acid)

YERMOLAYEV, V.L.; SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.B.; SHIGORIN, D.N.

Nonradiative energy transfer between the triplet and singlet states in organic molecules; discussion of A.N.Terenin and V.L. Ermolaev's report "Inactivation of the triplet state in aromatic molecules". Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.1:29-31 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Organic compounds)
(Molecular dynamics)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036971 S/0078/64/009/005/1232/1236

AUTHOR: Sveshnikova, V. N.; Zaytseva, S. N.

TITLE: Alumophosphates as polyelectrolytes

SOURCE: Neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 1232-1236

TOPIC TAGS: alumophosphate, polyelectrolyte, reduced viscosity, specific electric conductivity, relative viscosity, viscosity, alumophosphoric acid, H sub 3 Al(PO sub 4) sub 2 •3H sub 2 O, viscosity temperature coefficient, shear rate

ABSTRACT: This study of the reduced viscosity and specific electric conductivity of solutions of alumophosphates showed their concentration curves are characteristic for polyelectrolyte solutions. The high viscosity of alumophosphate solutions was explained by the formation of alumophosphoric acid $H_3Al(PO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ which can be obtained in crystalline form from highly viscous solutions. The viscosity of alumophosphate solutions rises sharply to values above 4000 centipoises as the Al_2O_3 concentration exceeds 10%; the relative viscosity shows a sharp rise when the $H_3Al(PO_4)_2$ concentration reaches 1.0-1.4 molar. The reduced viscosity-concentration curve at 25C goes through a complete minimum when the

ACCESSION NR: AP4036971

$H_3Al(PO_4)_2$ concentration is in the 0.4-0.8 molar range. The higher the alumophosphate concentration the greater is the temperature coefficient of its relative viscosity. The specific conductance curve for $H_3Al(PO_4)_2$ is also characteristic for polyelectrolytes, increasing strongly with dilution. The viscosity of alumophosphate solutions is characteristic of that for polymers, increasing with increasing the rate of shear. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 05Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 007

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SVESHNIKOVA, V.N.; ZAYTSEVA, S.N.

Aluminophosphates as polyelectrolytes. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1232-1236 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

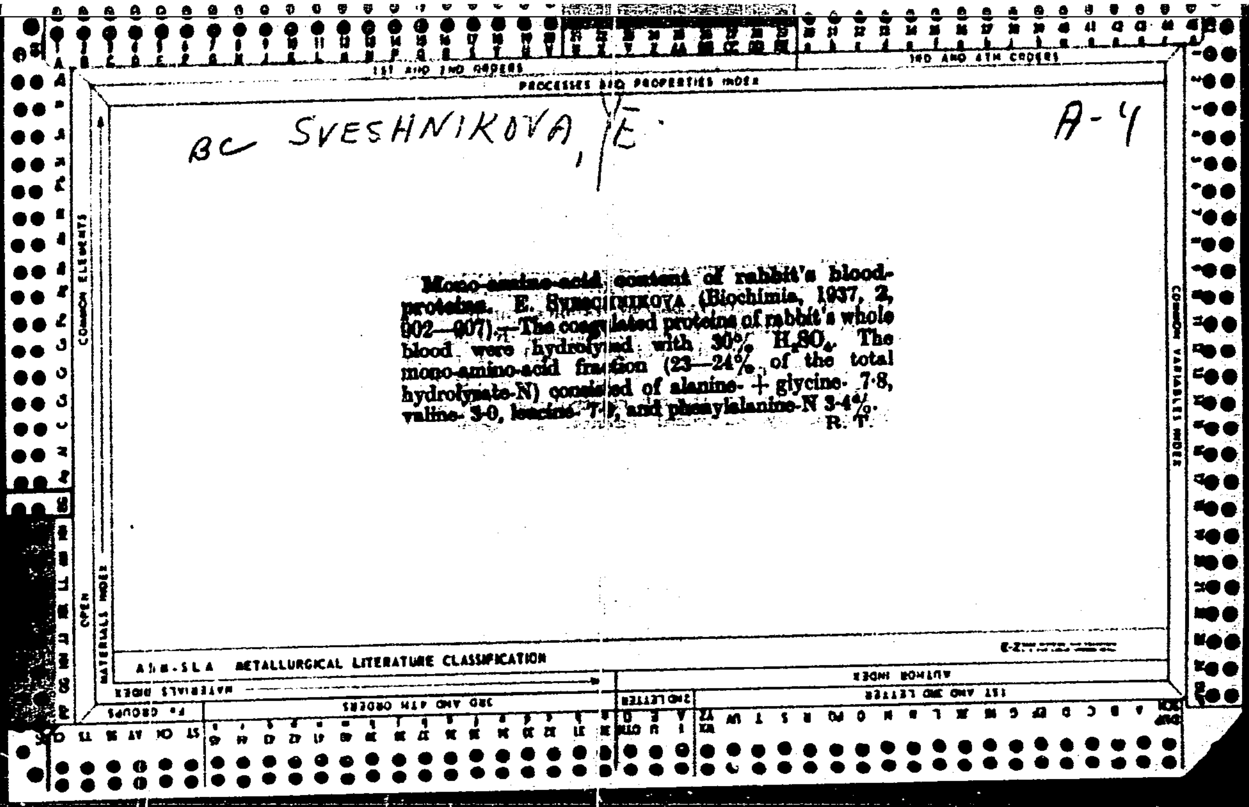
SVETLAYEVA, V.M.; ZHURAVLEV, S.V.

Analysis of etaperazine and intermediate products by thin-layer chromatography on a fastened layer of cellulose powder. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.6:761-766 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

FRIDMAN, S.D.; KLEVKE, V.A.; BELYAYEVA, N.N.; KIRINDASOVA, R.Ya.;
SVESHNIKOVA, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: AKIMOVA, M.D.;
FUTORYANSKAYA, M.Ya.

Condensation of urea with formaldehyde for the production of fertilizers with slowly assimilable nitrogen. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1091-1097 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC SVESHNIKOVA, E.

A-4

Mono-amino-acid content of rabbit's blood-proteins. E. SVESHNIKOVA (Biochimia, 1937, 2, 902—907).—The coagulated proteins of rabbit's whole blood were hydrolysed with 30% H_2SO_4. The mono-amino-acid fraction (23—24% of the total hydrolysate-N) consisted of alanine- + glycine- 7·8, valine- 3·0, leucine- 7·[illegible], and phenylalanine-N 3·4%.
R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

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COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

SVESHNIKOVA, YE. A.

USSR.

✓Blood amino-acid nitrogen and its distribution between
erythrocytes and plasma in the milder forms of Basedow's
disease. E. A. Sveshnikova (1st. Med. Inst., Moscow).
Byull. E~~[illegible]~~, No. 4, 26-9(1954).—Pre-
viously it was shown that the blood amino acid is increased
in the grave stage of Basedow's disease. The increase is
mainly in the erythrocytes; this results in an increased
erythrocyte amino-acid/plasma amino-acid ratio. The
amino-acid N of both fractions remained high after removal
of most of the thyroid gland. In the milder forms of Base-
dow's disease the increase of amino acid is 18% in plasma
and whole blood and 1[illegible]% in erythrocytes, leaving the ratio
unchanged. After partial removal of the thyroid gland the
amino-acid N of the erythrocytes remained high with an in-
creased (12.6%) ratio. Since many of the investigated
cases were treated with insulin and microdoses of I, it was
necessary to establish any connection between these thera-
peutics and the amino-acid N blood level. Tests run on
controls kept for 3 weeks under I and insulin treatment
showed no increase.

A. Mirkin

Chem Biochem

SVESHNIKOVA, YE A.

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"The Principles of Respect and Necessity in the Moral Training of Students in the Soviet School." Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko. Simferopol', 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

DOBRYNINA, Valentina Ivanovna, prof.; SVESHNIKOVA, Yekaterina Aleksandrovna,
dotsent; DEBOV, S.S., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for practical studies in biochemistry] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po biologicheskoi khimii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 342 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(BIOCHEMISTRY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.V.; DANILOVA, V.V.

Role of fluorine and other volatile components in the formation of igneous and alkali rocks as revealed by a study of the nepheline-syenite complex in the trans-Angara region. Geokhimiia no.1:16-24 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

YERMOLAYEV, V.L.; SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.B.

Inductive resonance energy transfer from aromatic molecules in the triplet state. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.6:1295-1298 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.
(Aromatic compounds) (Quantum theory)

YERMOLAYEV, V.L.; SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.B.

Use of triplet-singlet transfer in studying the internal degradation of electron energy in organic molecules. Opt. i spektr. 16 no. 4: 587-593 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

L 01273-66 EWT(l) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020782 UR/0048/65/029/008/1274/1277

55 35

AUTHOR: Sveshnikova, Ye. B. 44, 27

B

TITLE: Investigation of the modes of energy degredation of excited acriflavine molecules by the method of triplet-singlet energy transfer [Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964]

44, 55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1274-1277

21,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, solution property, luminescence quenching, energy transfer, phosphorescence

ABSTRACT: This work represents a continuation of earlier work (V. L. Yermolayev and Ye. B. Sveshnikova, Optika i spektroskopiya, 26, 587, 1964) on radiationless energy transfer from a triplet state of a donor molecule to a singlet state of an acceptor molecule resulting in sensitized afterglow. Energy transfer from the triplet level of the acriflavine molecule to the singlet level of malachite green was investigated in ethyl alcohol solution at 77°K, and the results are tabulated. Different concentrations were employed, always with the same ratio of donor to acceptor concentration. The acriflavine was excited with 452

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NO REF SOV: 007

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004147 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/67/022/001/0165/0167

AUTHOR: Yermolayev, V. L.; Sveshnikova, Ye. B.; Sayenko, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the degradation of electron excitation in organic molecules in liquid solution by the method of triplet-triplet transfer to rare earth chelates

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 165-167

TOPIC TAGS: energy transfer, photoluminescence, fluorescence, excited electron state, aromatic hydrocarbon, aromatic ketone, aromatic ether, organoeuropium compound, chelate compound, NAPHTHALENE

ABSTRACT: The controversial mechanism of degradation of excitation energy in organic molecules, such as 2-acetonaphthone, 2-methoxynaphthalene, or naphthalene, in liquid solution has been studied by the method of triplet-triplet transfer to europium tris-thenoyltrifluoroacetonate-1, 10-phenanthroline. The nonradiative energy fraction which degrades on the triple level of the organic donor molecule was determined by two procedures. Following the first procedure, the luminescence intensity of the evacuated binary solution of the organic donor molecule and chelate was compared to that of an identical but nonevacuated solution. The difference between the luminescence intensity of evacuated and nonevacuated solutions, $I_{ev} - I_{nonev}$, was equated to the intensity I_{tt} due to the energy transfer on triplet levels, under operating conditions excluding the donor to chelate energy transfer on singlet levels and the

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ACC NR: AP7004147

reabsorption of the donor fluorescence by the chelate. The experimental values of $(I_{ev} - I_{nonev}) \times I^{-1}_{nonev}$, which are the measure of the fraction of donor molecules in the triplet state, were found nearly equal to the values of $\varepsilon_D C_D (1 - q_{fl}) \varepsilon^{-1}_{ch} C^{-1}_{ch}$, where ε and C are molar absorption coefficients and concentrations of donor and chelate and q_{fl} is the quantum yield of fluorescence of the donor. In the second procedure, the luminescence intensity of the evacuated binary solutions was compared to that of the solution of the chelate alone on excitation with a 313 nm source. Under given conditions, the ratio $(I_{ev} - I_{nonev})(I_{ch} - I_{nonev})^{-1}$ was equated with the fraction of donor molecules in the triplet state, $q_{3\Gamma}$. This value was found nearly equal to $1 - q_{fl}$. The conclusion was drawn from both experiments that the energy degradation in the aromatic molecules studied in liquid solution proceeds exclusively via the triplet state. Thanks are expressed to A. N. Terenin. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure. [JK]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

SVESHNIKOVA, YE. I.

"False Joints of Tubular Bones and Their Treatment." Thesis for degree of Cand Medical Sci. Sub 31 Oct 50, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52. Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

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Unusual forms of diseases of the thyroid gland. Probl.endok. i gorm. 5 no.5:73-77 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy fakul'tetskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.A. Blagoveshcherskiy) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov) i iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.A. Cheyda).
(THYROID GLAND dis.)
(ACTINOMYCOSIS case reports)
(TUBERCULOSIS ENDOCRINE case reports)

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Central Inst. for Advancement Physicians

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
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Results of the treatment of typho-paratyphoid diseases with synthomycetin. Klin. med., Moskva 31 no.6:33-37 June 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Professor for Nadzhmiddinov. 2. Of the Clinic for Infectious Diseases (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. T. Kh. Nadzhmiddinov), Tashkent Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov.

SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.V.

Gabbroic rocks in the Kumbinskiy massif of the Northern Urals.
Trudy IGEM no.32:52-91 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ural Mountains--Gabbro)

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Alkaline vein formations as exemplified by certain Siberian massifs. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 34 no.6:144 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Siberia--Rocks, Igneous)

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Characteristics of the composition of nepheline syenites in the central Tatar massif as a source of alumina. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:142-147 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Yenisey Ridge--Nepheline syenites) (Alumina)